THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.
These rates include all who are in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

NATIONAL EXPRESS
AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY chartered by the State of Virginia, and organized with

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

AS ITS PRESIDENT,

has opened an agency at

HIGH POINT,

and is now prepared to do a

General Express Business,

in the transportation of

Freight,
Currency,
Gold,
and Valuables,

of every description, between High Point and the following cities and towns:

New York,	Philadelphia,
Boston,	Baltimore,
Washington,	Georgetown,
Alexandria,	Lynchburg,
Staunton,	Richmond,
Greensborough,	Petersburg,
Danville,	Norfolk,
Raleigh,	Wilmington,
Weldon,	Goldsborough,
New Berne,	Knoxville,
Bristol, Tenn.	Morganton,
Winsboro', S. C.,	Charleston, S.C
Fredericksburg, Va.,	Tarboro, N. C.

and accessible points in the States of New York Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and Way Stations on the following named Railroads:

Baltimore and Ohio,
Orange and Alexandria,
Virginia and Tennessee,
Virginia Central,
Petersburg and Weldon,
Richmond and Danville,
Petersburg and Lynchburg,
Raleigh and Gaston,
North Carolina Central,
Wilmington and Weldon,
Atlantic and North Carolina,
Charlotte and South Carolina,
Western N. Carolina.

Western Division Wilmington C. & R. R.

As the line of Railroads is opened, they will extend their business to all points in the South, in addition to those named.

The company has also such favorable contracts with Steamer Lines from all Northern ports to those of the South, as will enable it to deliver goods at all inland points at rates below the usual charges. The Tariff of charges will be based upon a fair business per centage above the cost of transportation, without being onerous or oppressive; nor will it be made less than the cost of transportation, with the view to break down or drive off any rival, to advance to oppressive and unnecessary high rates. Upon this basis the company solicits public patronage.

W. G. BARBEE,
Agent, High Point.

Jan. 6, 21-3m.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
OLD NORTH STATE.

"THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER."

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL COMMENCE the publication of a Daily and Weekly Newspaper, bearing the above title, in the city of Salisbury, about the 10th of March next.

The Old North State will be, under our control, a firm and decided Union paper. But while it will be firm and decided in its support of the Union, and of all just and necessary measures tending to its early and complete restoration, it will yet be liberal and conservative. It will oppose radicalism from whatever quarter it may come. Confiding in the loyal intentions of the great body of the people of North Carolina, it will endeavor to soothe the asperities of the past by promoting among them a spirit of reconciliation and harmony.

Rejecting the exploded dogma of *paramount* State sovereignty, it will cheerfully support the National government in the exercise of every power necessary to the maintenance of its rightful authority, while it will ever contend against any encroachments upon the reserved rights of the States.

It will discuss all the various political issues of the day, but in doing this it will seek to avoid everything like partisan bitterness or personal vituperation. It will also strive to avoid that detestable practice, so common among politicians, of pandering to the passions and appealing to the prejudices of the multitude in order to accomplish partizan ends. It will endeavor to enlighten and direct aright public sentiment, by disseminating correct information, and by arguments addressed to the understanding—in short, it will endeavor to erect a high standard of political morality.

Its columns will be open for Political, Moral, Literary and Agricultural articles especially, and to the advertising public.

The Old North State will be printed on new type on the following

TERMS:

For the Daily 12 months,	$8 00
For the Daily 6 months,	4 50
For the Weekly 12 months,	3 00
For the Weekly 6 months,	1 50

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Any person sending us a club of ten subscribers at any one post office accompanied by the cash will be entitled to an extra copy for getting up the club.

We most respectfully solicit our friends to subscribe for the old North State at once, also to aid us in extending our circulation as wide as possible.

LEWIS HANES,
JOHN S. HAMPTON,
Publishers and Proprietors.
LEWIS HANES, Editor.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 20th, 1866

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs,
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address. HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Former's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Last Call

TO persons owing the Estate of Dr. F. H. Shuman.

Book Accounts must be closed by cash or note by the 15th of May, or they will, without fail, be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

March 17, 1866.

Tombstones.

MANY PERSONS HAVE CALLED ON ME desirous of procuring Tomb Stones. If they will now hand in their orders, I will try and furnish them in a short time.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 16, 1866. 27 2w

CHARLES E. KLUGE,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
GEO. W. REHD & CO.,
Wholesale Clothiers,
AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.
423 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

President Johnson's Veto of the Civil Rights Bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means for their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States. I am therefore constrained to return it to the Senate, the House in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law.

By the first section of the bill, all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gypsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes, and persons of African blood. Every individual of these races, born in the United States, is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than Federal citizenship. It does not purport to give these classes of persons any *status* as citizens of States, except that which may result from their *status* as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States, as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress.

The right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned is now, for the first time, proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native-born already are by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself, whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress, at this time is it sound policy to make our entire colored population and all other excepted classes citizens of the United States? Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction?—It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens, in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of civil rights? Those rights proposed to be conferred by the bill are, by Federal as well as State laws, secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners even before the completion of the process of naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefits to those, for whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the Government, from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to, and unfamiliar with our institutions and laws should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before attaining the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens, as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States.

The bill, in effect, proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy, and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues to freedom and intelligence have now been suddenly opened. He must, of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who, coming from abroad, has to some extent at least familiarized himself with the principles of a Government to which he voluntarily entrusts "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" Yet it is now proposed, by a single legislative enactment, to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can then only become citizens upon proof that they are of "good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by these classes, so made citizens, "in every State and Territory in the United States." These rights are: "To make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property," and to have "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens." So, too, they are made subject to the same punishment, pains, and penalties in common with white citizens, and to none others. Thus, a perfect equality of the white and black races is attempted to be fixed by Federal law, in every State in the Union, over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of these can any State ever exercise any power of discrimination between the different races.

In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races. By the statutes of some of the States, Northern as well as Southern, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, that "marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States, and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting and regarded as an offence against public decorum."

I do not say this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make, and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races, in the matter of real estate, of suits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the two races? Hitherto, every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in this bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States. They all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. They are matters which in each State concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances, and the safety and well being of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not Federal restraints, as, for instance in the State power of legislation over contracts, there is a Federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts; and as to crimes, that no State shall pass an *ex post facto* law; and as to money, that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. But where can we find a Federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate, as do most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons called corporations, and natural persons, in the right to hold real estate?

If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subjects of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can by law also declare who, without regard to color or race, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office, and finally, to vote "in every State and Territory of the United States." As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States no similar provision exists, vesting in Congress the power "to make rules and regulations" for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceeding section. It declares "that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishments, pains or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court." This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for contracting such forbidden legislation by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislators who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put, or attempt to put, them into execution. It means an official offence, not a common crime committed against law upon the persons or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his *right* to hold property. It means a deprivation of the right itself, either by the State judiciary or the State legislature. It is therefore assumed that under this section members of State legislatures, who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and

that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws and issued by State Judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of the duties which such State laws might impose.

The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State Court or Judge, if you decide that this act is unconstitutional—if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify—if you hold that over such a subject matter the State law is paramount, and "under color" of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro—your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment! I do not apprehend that the conflicting legislation, which the bill seems to contemplate, is so likely to occur as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality.

In the next place, this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adopted to secure the desired end without invading the immunities of legislators, always important to be preserved in the interests of public liberty; without assailing the independence of the judiciary, always essential to the preservation of individual rights; and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers, always necessary for the maintenance of public peace and order.—The remedy proposed by this section seems to be, in this respect, not only anomalous but unconstitutional, for the Constitution guarantees nothing with certainty, if it does not insure to the several States the right of making and executing laws in regard to all matters arising within their jurisdiction, subject only to the restriction that in cases of conflict with the Constitution and constitutional laws of the United States, the latter should be held to be the supreme law of the land.

The third section gives the district courts of the United States exclusive "cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act," and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of the United States of all civil and criminal cases "affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or the judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section." The construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this third section, for it makes clear what kind of denial or deprivation of the rights secured by the first section was in contemplation. It is a denial or deprivation of such rights "in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State." It stands, therefore, clear of doubt that the offence and the penalties provided in the second section are intended for the State judge, who, in the clear exercise of his functions as a judge, not acting ministerially, but judicially, shall decide contrary to this Federal law. In other words, when a State judge, acting upon a question involving a conflict between a State law and a Federal law, and bound according to his own judgment and responsibility, to give an impartial decision between the two, comes to the conclusion that the State law is valid and the Federal law is invalid, he must not follow the dictates of his own judgment, at the peril of fine and imprisonment. The legislative department of the Government of the United States thus takes from the judicial department of the States the sacred and exclusive duty of judicial decision, and converts the State judge into a mere ministerial officer bound to decide according to the will of Congress.

It is clear that in States which deny to persons whose rights are secured by the first section of the bill any of those rights, all criminal and civil cases affecting them will, by the provisions of the third section, come under the exclusive cognizance of the Federal tribunals. It follows that if, in any State which denies to a colored person any one of all those rights, that person should commit a crime against the laws of the State—murder, arson, rape, or any other crime—all protection and punishment through the courts of the State are taken away, and he can only be tried and punished in the Federal courts. How is the criminal to be tried? If the offence is provided for and punished by Federal law, that law, and not the State law, is to govern.

It is only when the offence does not happen to be within the purview of Federal law that the Federal courts are to try and punish him under any other law. Then resort is to be had to "the common law, as modified and changed" by State legislation, "so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States." So that over this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence provided by each State for the protection of its own citizens, and for the punishment of all who violate its laws, Federal law, wherever it can be made to apply, displaces State law.

The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives the power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section? The Constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States "shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of different States, and between a State, or citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects."

Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly set forth and defined; and the act of September 24, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, in conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the classes enumerated in the above recited clause of the Constitution. This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases, and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not, by the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. To transfer them to those courts would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them—as well to those that have not as to those that have been engaged in rebellion.

It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the Constitution, as recently amended, to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the article declaring that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." It cannot, however, be justly claimed that, with a view to the enforcement of this article of the Constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers.

Slavery has been abolished and at present nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States; nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be any attempt to revive it by the people of the States. If, however, any such attempt shall be made, it will then become the duty of the General Government to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate this great constitutional law of freedom.

The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes circuit courts of the United States, and the superior courts of the Territories, to appoint, without limitation, commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of *quasi* judicial duties. The fifth section empowers the commissioners so to be selected by the courts to appoint in writing, under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute warrants and other processes described by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to constitute a sort of police, in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a *posse comitatus*, and even to call to their aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, "as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged."

This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the Government and to the people, to whose number the discretion of the commissioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible enjine of wrong, oppression, and fraud. The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be adequate for every emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise, Congress can at any time amend those laws in such manner as, while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopard the rights, interests, and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy, or deputies, "for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner," "with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner," "in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises." All these fees are to be "paid out of the Treasury of the United States," whether there is a conviction or not, but in case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptations bad men might convert any law, however beneficent, into an instrument of persecution and fraud.

By the eigth section of the bill the United States courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate, with the marshal and district attorney, (and necessarily with the clerk, although he is not mentioned,) to any part of the district, upon the order of the President, and their hold a court "for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act;" and there the judge and the officers of the court must remain, upon the order of the President, "for the time therein designated."

The ninth section authorizes the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, "to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act." This language seems to imply a permanent military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate.

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill seem fraught with evil. The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relations of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now, suddenly that relation is changed, and, as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling the terms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true has more intelligence; but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment. It intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interests it will be to foment discord between the two races; for as the breach widens their employment will continue, and when it is closed their occupation will terminate.

In all our history, in all our experience as a people living under Federal and State law, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted. They establish, for the security of colored race, safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is by the bill made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race. They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same—an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquiesced in, must sap and destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rather stride, towards centralization and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of the rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the first of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States therein designated were and thenceforward should be free; and, further, that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guaranty has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I therefore fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people, whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States.

Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say, that I will cheerfully cooperate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the protection of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions—forty two in number—which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1866.

From Washington—The Evidence before the Reconstruction Committee--Witnesses Examined, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A report of the evidence taken before the Reconstruction Committee was made to-day. It is quite voluminous.

From this it is learned that among the more important witnesses examined in relation to Virginia, are Judge Underwood, Lewis McKensie, Gen. Turner, commanding the post at Richmond, Major Gen. Terry, Col. O Brown, Chas. H. Lewis, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the late Confederate armies, Brigadier Gen. Corse, John B. Baldwin, Wm. T. Joynes, John M. Botts, and others from that State, including seven colored individuals *alias* negroes.

GEN. LEE'S EVIDENCE.

The General represents that nothing like a sentiment of hostility to the United States Government exists in Virginia; that there are no combinations or conspiracies, having that end in view; that the people, though disappointed and saddened by the result of the war, accept that result submissively, and are only looking now to their material interests; and that the surest and speediest means of reconciling the people to the Government, and making them its cordial supporters, is to extend to them equal political rights with the people of the other States.

As to the negroes, he expresses the belief which he says he has long entertained, that the State would be much better without them; and he repudiates the idea that cruelties were purposely inflicted on Federal prisoners of war.

TESTIMONY OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The testimony of the members of the Virginia Legislature, gentlemen who had come as a delegation to present President Johnson with certain resolutions, was equally important and interesting.

They concur in opinion as to the complete absence of any feeling looking to a renewal of the contest with the Government.

The question of secession they say was settled by the sword, and the people are content to abide by that decision, and to live henceforth faithful citizens of the Republic.

They represent the feeling of the people and themselves as unalterably opposed to the idea of extending political rights to the negroes, while as to *civil* rights, the Legislature were engaged in maturing measures removing most, if not all of the obnoxious discriminations in the laws between the whites and blacks.

On the question of the course which Virginians would take in case of a war between the United States and any foreign power, which might afford the South promise of establishing their independence, their testimony was decidedly on the side of loyalty.

THE OTHER SIDE.

On the other hand, the United States officers, Generals Terry and Turner, and Colonel Brown, and most, if not all of the unqualified Union men, concur in representing the sentiment of the people of Virginia in relation to the Government, as unimproved, and as rather having become embittered since General Lee's surrender.

They say at that time, the people were humbled, sick of the war, longing for peace on any terms, and ready to accept gratefully the pardon of the government, and to submit to any conditions that might be imposed; while now they are *arrogant, exacting and intolerant.*

Most of the witnesses of that class express the decided opinion that the withdrawal of the Federal troops and the Freedmen's Bureau, would be followed by an unrelenting proscription of white Unionists, and the persecution and remission to slavery of colored people.

The change of feeling is very generally ascribed by those witnesses to the President's liberal policy.

In regard to the Federal debt, the people of Virginia are represented as in favor of its repudiation, or at least of combining with the Confederate debt.

THIS ALLEGATION DENIED.

The witnesses who have been connected with the Confederacy, however, deny this, and represent the people as willing to pay their share of the Federal debt by taxation.

GEN. LEE'S OPINION.

On this subject, General Lee's opinion is, that they are willing to pay both, and opposed to a repudiation of either.

HISTORICAL EPISODE.

Outside of these matters of general enquiry, there is one historical episode connected with the secession of Virginia, and the outbreak of the rebellion, on which the testimony of three witnesses were taken.

There was a conference sought for and held by Mr. Lincoln with a member of the Virginia Secession Convention, delegated by the Union members of that body, viz: John B. Baldwin, Esq., of Augusta. This was prior to the opening of the rebel batteries on Fort Sumter.

JOHN F. LEWIS' STATEMENT.

The first statement on this subject came from John F. Lewis, an uncompromising Union man all through the war, and who had been himself a member of the Virginia Convention. He testified that on the evening of the 16th of April, 1861, he visited John Minor Botts, in Richmond, and learned from him that Mr. Lincoln had informed him (Botts) he had an interview with, John B. Baldwin, the Union members having delegated Baldwin to go to Washington. That Mr. Lincoln had made a proposition, viz: That if the convention would adjourn *sine die*, without passing an ordinance of secession he, Mr. Lincoln, would take the responsibility of withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumter. Col. Baldwin declined to accede to the proposition, and did not communicate it to the convention.

Next morning, after hearing the statement, Lewis prevailed on Baldwin to accompany him to the house of Mr. Botts, who repeated the statement made to him by Mr. Lincoln, and asked him how in the name of God he could take the responsibility of withholding the knowledge of an interview from the Convention, to which Mr. Baldwin, looking at his watch, replied that it was near the hour for the meeting of the Convention; that he had to be there, and that he would see Botts again.

From that day to this, Botts says, he never laid his eyes on Mr. Baldwin, nor heard any explanation from him, nor had directly any communication with him, but he had been informed that Mr. Baldwin gets very much excited whenever the subject is mentioned in his presence.

It has been customary since the close of the war to style it the bloodiest one in the history of the world; but the following paragraphs clipped from our exchanges may astound those who are not familiar with history:

At the taking of Jerusalem, by Titus, 1,000,000 Jews died by slaughter and famine.

Marius, in one slaughter of the Teutons, near Aix, left 20,000 dead.

Cassius at one time slaughtered 37,000 inhabitants of Seleucia.

Probus put to death 700,000 Gauls upon reducing their country.

Belisarius once had to kill 300,000 people to stop a revolt in the city of Constantinople.

The Jews of Antioch got mad at one time and killed over 100,000 of the other inhabitants.

At the three days battle of Chalons over 100,000 Huns were killed, with proportionate numbers of the Gauls and their allies.

Gibbon estimates that in the various crusades 5,000,000 Europeans lost their lives.

AMERICAN WORM KILLER,
For sale at H. D. LOTT'S.

GOOD APPLE VINEGAR
For Sale at H. D. LOTT'S.

GOOD WEST-INDIA MOLASSES
FOR SALE AT H. D. LOTT'S.
March 3-29 tf

WANTED,
A LARGE STILL. Enquire of
P. E. LIGHT,
March 20, 1866. 3d. Waughtown.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

A New Party, &c.

The newspapers are beginning to hint at the formation of a new party, to be composed of the conservative elements of the people throughout the country,—virtually the supporters of the President on the one side, and the radicals, or opponents of the President, on the other,—to be styled the "National Union Party," or the "Constitutional Union Party."

The President regards the *true* Union party as "that party which supports his restoration policy, whoever they may be, no others." The result of the Connecticut election and the final disposal of the Civil Rights Bill in Congress, will settle the matter as to the new party.

The action of the radicals in Congress may have the tendency to weaken their party organization in the North. They are now struggling to keep up an artificial excitement on the question of the equality of the white and black races, which is to be made the great bone of contention; this may be the rock upon which that party organization will founder and be broken into mere factions. The Republicans have already lost some of their best and most popular leaders, by their relentless course, among them Seward, Raymond, Beecher, and others, who have, since the close of the war, favored a conservative course of policy.

It is now nearly twelve months since the close of active hostilities; and, under the benign influence of peace, it was hoped the country would be permitted to recuperate and prosper, and that no obstacles would be thrown in the way of the cultivation of renewed good feeling and friendly relations between the late contending parties.—But Congress, instead of endeavoring to heal the bloody breach, seems to have forgotten the protestations that the late struggle was a war for the restoration of the Union alone, and that the freedom of the negro was a military necessity, brought about by the long continued hostilities. The radicals pretend not to see that the condition of the negro is not improved by the passage of such laws as the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill,—the one organizing a vast system of pauperism, and the other conferring upon the black man a degree of consideration never thought of for the white man, and both measures having a tendency to undermine the foundations on which our national liberties have hitherto rested.

So intent are the radicals in carrying out their policy, as shown by their recent action in the case of Senator Stockton and others, that they will, as far as possible, exclude from Congress all who are opposed to their views, apparently fearing fair and open discussion.

The New York *Times* says:

"From another point of view, the Radical policy is fatal to the permanent strength and influence of the Republican party. The exclusion in an unconstitutional manner of the Southern Senators and Representatives will operate disastrously upon Southern opinion. It is a policy of alienation, of aggravation, of insult and of wrong, and as such will bring forth bitter fruit in days not distant. For, after all, the admission of the South to Congress is merely a question of time. The exclusion may extend over one year, over two years, or more, but sooner or later it must terminate. As a prominent citizen of Massachusetts is reported to have said, you must either exterminate the Southern people or restore them to their political rights. There is no alternative, save the overthrow of the name and forms of the Republic. Ignoring the idea of extermination, then, the restoration of the South to Congress is a necessity, against which radical theorists will in vain contend. The very measures with which they hope to obtain supremacy will hasten their discomfiture. And, depend upon it, whenever the South shall re-enter the Capitol, it will be as a unit against the party which shall be unjust enough, and insane enough, to make the question of negro suffrage paramount over all other things."

ANOTHER VETO.—The second Veto Message of President Johnson, which appears in our columns this week, is a very able document, and worthy of the palmier days of our republic.

The President's analysis of the bill is keen and searching; his logic is irresistible and carries conviction to every candid and unbiased mind.—When the veto of a measure passed by Congress is backed by such an array of facts, as to its effect, it is to be hoped that any attempt to pass the bill over the veto, will fail.

One of the principal objections of the President to the Civil Rights bill, is the undermining of the State judiciary, which would throw litigation into the Federal courts, an interference which is unconstitutional and subversive of the liberties of the country.

All the arguments contained in the Message are forcible and to the point, and stamp President Johnson as a true representative man of the whole American people.

☞ The freedman who committed depredations on Mr. J. Boner's premises, has been arrested, and the evidence against him seems to be conclusive, in part, at least.

THE DIXIE SPELLER.—Messrs BRAWSON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C., have presented us with the "Dixie Elementary Spelling Book," second edition. It is very neatly gotten up, and well adapted to those for whom it is intended.

THE WHALE.—A whale of the large fin-back species was recently captured on Snow's marsh, opposite Fort Fisher, where he had run aground, and the tide falling, left him helpless, rendering his capture easy. His dimensions were ascertained to be as follows: 56 feet long, and 27 feet in circumference. Head about one-third of the entire length. The jaws are 16 feet long on either side, and 9 feet wide across the throat. Tail about 12 feet wide. His weight 72,000 pounds.

It is said the carcass would have made 60 barrels of oil, if facilities could have been obtained for saving all. As it is about 25 barrels or 800 gallons were saved,—says the Wilmington *Journal*.

STAMPS ON OLD INSTRUMENTS.—It is provided by law that, if any person wishes to use or record any instrument, signed or issued *before* that time, but *not* stamped, such person, his agent or attorney, may affix the stamp thereon required, in the presence of the Court, Register or Recorder.

Penalties for not stamping instruments may be remitted by the Revenue Collectors, if such papers shall be brought to them within twelve months after the making or issuing thereof.

New Advertisements.

☞ One of the BEST and *cheapest* investments a business man can make is in the liberal use of printer's ink. The late Stephen Girard, Dr. Jayne and others, knew this, which is the secret of their success in business.

E. A. Vogler.—Horse, wagon and carriage for sale.

J. L. Fulkerson.—New Goods, reduction in prices.

Bank of Cape Fear.—General meeting.

List of Letters.

☞ New Goods just received at the Salem Drug Store.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.—We have received the second number of the new paper, entitled as above, just commenced in Salisbury, by Messrs Hanes & Hampton, the prospectus of which we have published for several weeks, and will be found in this paper.

The paper is very handsome in appearance, and will, no doubt, rank among the first class papers of the day. It is sufficient to state that Lewis Hanes, Esq. is the editor. Success to the enterprise.

DAILY NEWBERN COMMERCIAL.—We have received the first number of the *Daily Newbern Commercial* by John Spelman, Esq. The Commercial makes a neat appearance, and promises to be a spirited and well conducted paper. Persons wishing to subscribe for a Newbern paper, would do well to remit $8 for twelve months, or $4 for six months for the daily, or $2 per annum for the weekly. Success.

THE N. C. GOLD CIRCULAR.—We are indebted to WM. B. SMITH & Co., Raleigh, N. C., for a neat little pamphlet bearing the above title. It contains the Act passed by the late Legislature establishing the rate of depreciation of Confederate currency, compared with gold,—the Virginia Gold Circular, the new Usury law of N. C., &c.—Price 10 cents.

It would be well for all to remember that the Stay Law passed by our late Legislature does not apply to any debt contracted since the first day of May 1865. Debts contracted since that time may be recovered in the old fashioned, equitable way.

Important Proclamation from the President.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The President's proclamation declaring the southern insurrection at an end was published to day.

It asserts that the constitution of the United States provides for constituent communities only as states and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates, and that such constituent states must therefore, necessarily be made equal and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several states with which they are united.

The document also declares standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with individual rights of citizens, contrary to the genius and the spirit of our democratic institutions, and exhaustive of national resources. For such reasons the President contends that they ought not to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasions, or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and it is further declared that the people of the southern states have given satisfactory evidence that they do acquiesce in the sovereign and important revolution and concede that each state ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States.

Nothing more definite than the above is said about the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor does the proclamation make any allusion to the general pardon policy it has been predicted President Johnson would announce.—*Progress*.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following statement shows the total amount of vacant U. S. public lands in the late Confederate States:

Alabama	6,782,058 09	acres.
Mississippi	4,760,736,03	"
Louisiana	6,22g,102 55	"
Arkansas	6,29g,012,79	"
Florida	19,879,685 62	"

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate was occupied to-day with the case of Senator Stockton of New Jersey, and ruled him out by one majority. This gives the present Republican Legislature of New Jersey an opportunity to elect a Republican in his place. The pretext for ousting Senator Stockton was, that he was elected by a plurality instead of a majority, of the members of the former Legislature.

In Senate, on the 28th, the death of Senator Foot, of Vermont was announced.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morrell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill postponing the collection of the internal revenue tax sixty days. He explained that the committee were about to report some Modifications in the internal revenue law, and it was desirable that the collection of the tax under the present law should be temporarily suspended. The bill passed. The House rejected the Bankruptcy bill.

NEWS ITEMS.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Returns received from Connecticut indicate the election of Hawley, for Governor, the republican candidate, by a small majority. He is an anti-Johnson man.

The impression is that the Governor of Vermont will appoint Hon. Hilard Hall as the successor of Mr. Foot.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Up to our latest advices, the vote on the veto message had not been taken, but the probability was that the vote would be reached on Friday. Strong hopes are entertained that the veto will be sustained.

COLORED TROOPS.—Some of the colored troops stationed at Fort Macon and in its vicinity, we learn, have been very unmanageable and unsoldier like in their deportment both at Beaufort and Morehead City.

The large government warehouse at City Point, together with the warf, were destroyed by fire. The loss is quite heavy.

According to the latest figuring fifty two thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed by the late fire at Wilmington.

The United States Supreme Court has decided in the Massachusetts liquor cases, that internal revenue licenses do not protect the seller against prohibitory state laws.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The alleged principal in the great bond robbery of $1,500,000 from R. G. Lord, has been apprehended.

A very destructive fire occurred at Danville, Va, on Tuesday last. Twelve buildings were consumed, and among the number the Danville Woolen Factory. The loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. Insurance unascertained.

The Georgia Legislature has passed the stay law over the Governor's veto and a law punishing horse-stealing and burglary with death.

There remains about seventeen miles of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad to be completed. Two stage lines are now running between the end of the road and Columbia.

Among the recent variety of seeds, cereals, &c., received at the Agricultural Department from Europe, is a valuable assortment of barley, which will be distributed in small packages to applicants desiring it for experimental purposes.

Twenty-nine boxes of the revised code of North Carolina have been lost or stolen, and in order to supply the pressing demand for them, it is necessary that they should be re claimed.

The decline in the prices of domestic and foreign manufactures since the commencement of the year is from 25 to 30 per cent., and the extent of the losses sustained by importers and jobbers may be inferred from this. Cotton has met with still greater decline and a good many articles have fallen at least 50 per cent.

MARRIED:

On the 1st of April, by Rev. R. P. Leinback, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. SAMUEL F. PUGH, of Randolph county to Miss MARTHA C. SMITH, of Davidson county, daughter of John B. Smith.

New Advertisements.

A CIVIL WAR

Amongst those selling Goods is inevitable.

☞ Many goods have, "within the last few weeks," declined very considerably, and the struggle now is, who can furnish them at the lowest prices. ☜

J. L. FULKERSON

takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has a well selected stock of Goods, to which constant additions are being made, direct from New York and Philadelphia, more or less, every week.

My stock is the largest and best selected, consisting of everything usually kept in this part of the country, all of which I am determined to sell *second to none* in low prices, if not *cheaper than the cheapest*.

As printing is expensive, I will only name a few articles, giving prices, to-day:

Best quality of Rio Coffee at	33½ cts.
Sugars at	16½, 20 & 25 cts.
Calicoes at	15, 20 & 25 cts.

Should there be a still further decline in the New York market, my prices will be regulated accordingly.

For the next few weeks I will sell a good assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, at New York *cost* with expenses.

I most cordially invite all cash customers to call, for *seeing is to believe, and believing is to buy*.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., April 7th, 1866. 34-3t.

Private Sale.

A YOUNG SORREL HORSE, 4 years old.
A new spring EXPRESS WAGON,
and a
SECOND HAND CARRIAGE,
For sale by E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 7, 1866. 34-tf

Bank of Cape Fear.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders, of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, to be held at their banking house in Wilmington, on Thursday, the 3rd day of May next, is called to consider the general affairs of the Bank, and particularly whether proceedings shall be instituted on the part of the Bank, under the act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this State to close their business," Ratified March 12th.

J. G. BURR, Cashier.

Wilmington, N. C., April 4th 1866.

Standard, "Old North State," Salisbury, Greensboro' Patriot, Salem Press, Fayetteville News and Newbern Times publish till May 1, and forward accounts to the principal Bank at Wilmington.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1866.

Mrs. N. Adams,	R. Miksch,
Miss Margret C. Bowman,	Abraham H. Motsinger,
R. W. Beeson,	Miss Purlina J. Mock,
S. Bock,	Anderson Nicholson,
William Badger,	M. C. Norman,
Dr. G. H. Bute,	Mrs. Polly Powell,
J. W. Cole,	Aquilla Pitts,
Henry T. Clayton,	William Panter,
Lainey E. Cruse,	John E. Poindexter,
John Egleson,	Permenias Rank,
G. E. Fisher,	Wm. Reid, Jun.
T. J. Foster,	Phebe S. Richards,
S. J. Finch,	Henry Sapp,
Lewis F. Hartgrove,	Henry Smith,
John P. Hedgecock,	Anderson J. Snyder,
John S. Haman,	Newell Sapp,
Mrs. Elizabeth Hoover,	Elisha W. Shields,
Miss Phœbe Hitchcock,	Mrs. Sarah A. Swaim,
Ransom Idle,	A. M. Tucker,
Miss Mary C. Kincaid,	Miss Ann West,
Wm. A. Lowery,	David W. Young.
Miss J. Long,	

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st., 1866.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ALL work will be *faithfully* and *promptly* finished.

Watches and Jewelry

and a good assortment of SPECTACLES always on hand.

Highest price paid for old Spoons and old Silver Ware.

F. W. LEINBACH.

Salem, N. C., March 31, 1866. 33-3m.

NEW GROCERY STORE

AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,

SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.

Just received and receiving by

J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.

Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33-3m.

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess. Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead-Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

FRESH AND GENUINE

GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

JUST received at the Salem Drug Store, a lot of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ Remember the place—Salem Drug Store, sign of the BIG MORTAR,—Post Office Building.

J. L. Fulkerson's Column

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Clocking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Bankers, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexand-r's Kid Gloves, Lash-ioned, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pen ils, Pens. &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots.

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon, Starch, Soda, Cream and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Venetian Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Heofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,

AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick.

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather,** which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go a trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 16th, 1865. 19-tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,* which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs,* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures,* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GREAT GIFT SALE

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jewelers' Association,

Capital - - - - - 1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10, and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1, and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Splendid List of Articles

All to be sold for one dollar each.

50	Superior Grand Piano Fortes,	$800	to	$1,200
100	Splendid 7-Octave Pianos,	400	to	800
150	Melodeons, the best made,	100	to	200
175	First-class Sewing Machines,	50	to	150
250	Solid Silver Dining Sets,	75	to	300
500	Silver Salvers and Urns,	50	to	250
200	Solid Silver Tea Sets,	50	to	300
200	Gold Hunting Watches,	50	to	200
250	Ladies' Enam'd Gold Watches,	50	to	200
500	Gents Hunting Silver Watches	35	to	100
500	Open face Silver Watches,	25	to	60
250	Diamond Rings,	50	to	100
1000	Solid Silver Card Cases,	15	to	25
2000	Silver Salt Stands,	6	to	14
3000	Silver Egg Stands	12	to	20
2000	Silver Ice Pitchers,	25	to	50
50 000	Sets Silver Tea Spoons,	5	to	15
10 000	Sets Silver Table Spoons	8	to	25
10.000	Sets Silver Knives and Forks	10	to	30
5000	Pairs Silver Napkin Rings	5	to	20
1000	Doz Silver Nut Picks,	12	to	25
6000	Silver Cake, Pie and Fruit Knives	5	to	15
10,000	Engravings, Rosewood Frames,	5	to	25
6000	Engravings, Gilt Frames	6	to	30
6000	Large Photographs, in Frames	5	to	25
1000	Fine Oil Paintings	25	to	100
2000	China Vases and Mantel Ornam'ts	6	to	10
6000	Fine 6 blade Pocket Knives,	5	to	10
3000	Ivory and Pearl Back Combs	10	to	25
5000	Ivory and Gold headed Canes	5	to	25
3000	Toilet Sets, Perfumery, etc.	5	to	15
6000	Ladies' Trav'g Bags and Portm's	3	to	20
2000	Ivory and Sandal Wood Fans	5	to	50
3000	Photograph Albums, all sizes	5	to	30
2000	Gold Vest, and Neck Chains	15	to	30
2000	Gold Oval Band Bracelets	5	to	10
5000	Chased Gold Bracelets	6	to	12
2000	Chatelaine and Guard Chains,	5	to	25
7000	Solitaire and Gold Brooches	5	to	10
2000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	4	to	10
5000	Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches,	4	to	10
5000	Mosaic, Jet and Lava Ear Drops,	4	to	10
7500	Coral Emerald Ear Drops,	3	to	8
5000	California Diamond Breast Pins,	3	to	10
3000	Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, studs, etc.	3	to	15
3000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	3	to	8
10,000	Lockets, double Glass,	3	to	5
5000	Lockets for Miniatures,	5	to	10
3000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.,	3	to	8
5000	Plain Gold Rings,	4	to	10
5000	Chased Gold Rings,	4	to	10
10,000	Shield and Signet Rings,	3	to	10
10 000	California Diamond Rings,	2	to	20
7500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet,	5	to	10
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Coral,	9	to	21
9000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Onyx,	10	to	15
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Lava,	12	to	20
2500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Mosaic,	20	to	30
0,000	Gold Pens, with Silver Holders,	5	to	10
15000	Gold Pens, with Gold Holders,	6	to	12

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our Certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25 cents for a certificate which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also *Terms to Agents.*

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.

Jan. 6, 1866. 21-3m

NOTICE.

Office Agent Freedmen's Bureau, &c.,

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 27, 1866.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the county of Forsyth, hereby gives notice that in future all contracts between Freedmen and their employers must be made in his presence, and with his sanction, otherwise they will be without force. Contracts already made require his approval, to be valid.

He is also empowered to adjudicate all cases of dispute which may have arisen between the whites and freedmen since the surrender; also to take cognizance of all cases in which the freedman is concerned, which would be punishable by a fine of not more than $100, or imprisonment for thirty days. These punishments will be inflicted on the freedmen for drunkenness, stealing, vagrancy, &c., and on whites for cruel or unjustifiable treatment of freedmen.

It is furthermore his province to bind out to responsible white persons, any freedman (boy or girl) under 14 years of age. No other indentures than those sanctioned by himself will be valid.

GEORGE H. RENIGAR.

Agent F. B, &c., for Forsyth.

March 8-4w.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup, and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10. COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertiliser, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. if

Bank Notes Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest prices in GOLD or SILVER or GREENBACKS for all descriptions of Bank bills. Apply at the Sentinel Office.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,

28 tf Winston, N. C

Wanted,

8 or 10 GOOD, NO. 1 HORSES.

Apply to

E. D. HAMPTON.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 24th 1866. 3w

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,

BY EXPRESS,

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA,

AND PRICES COMING DOWN.

at E. A. VOGLER'S.

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

Clock Repairing!

The undersigned is prepared to clean and repair CLOCKS at short notice.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. B. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C., Dec'r 16th, 1865. 19-3m

A good article for sale.—Inquire at

THIS OFFICE.